(c) if so, the procedure followed by the Ministry to adopt the said norms?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ): (a)to (c) No, Sir. The Director General of Bureau of Indian Standards has requested this Ministry to amend the specifications of Packaged Drinking Water and Mineral Water in line with the amendment carried out in BIS specifications.

The Bureau of Indian Standards have now proposed as follows:—

(i) To revise the methods of analysis to use Internationally Established Test Methods which could detect proposed residue limits.

(ii) To prescribe the maximum residue limits of Pesticides in Packaged Drinking Water and Mineral Water as follows:—

(a) Pesticide residues considered individually — 0.0001 mg/litre

(b) Total pesticide residues — 0.0005 mg/litre

(iii) The manufactures shall produce a No Objection Certificate from the Central Government/State Government Ground Water Authority for obtaining BIS Certificate.

Since Packaged Drinking Water is under Compulsory Certification Scheme of BIS, there is a necessity to harmonise the standards prescribed under PFA Rules with the standards amended by BIS. Accordingly, a draft notification for inviting comments from Public to amend the standards of Packaged Drinking Water and Mineral Water under PFA Rules, 1955, as recommended by BIS, has been issued *vide* GSR No. 111(E) dated 18.2.2003. Thirty days have been given for receiving Public comments.

Emergence of southern States as economic powerhouse

*271. SHRI RUMANDLA RAAMACHANDRAYYA:
DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala have emerged as the economic powerhouse of the country;

(b) if so, whether these States opened out to the world and provided all facilities to the investors needed and have adapted themselves to offer with the era of attracting investors by doling out incentives, such as sales tax deferral, waivers, etc.;

(c) if so, the foreign investors who have been attracted by these States; and

(d) to what extent Government have agreed to provide all requisite assistance for the economic growth and foreign investments in these States?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (d) In terms of approvals granted for Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) since 1991, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala are ranked third, fourth, sixth and fourteenth. In terms of FDI inflows during the last three years, these States are ranked third, fourth, sixth and tenth respectively. Investment in these States have primarily been received from Mauritius, USA, Germany, Japan and Sweden. The sectors into which investments have largely flown are Electrical equipment, (including IT sector), Power and Oil refinery, Transportation Industry, Rubber Goods, etc. According to a joint survey conducted by Confederation of Indian Industry and the World Bank (January 2002) on 'Competitiveness of Indian Manufacturing' (covering 1099 companies, four sectors and ten States) in terms of investment climate, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu have been categorized as 'good investment climate' States, while Kerala, has been rated as a 'poor investment climate' State.

Economic growth, *inter alia,* depends on the investment climate offered in terms of availability of natural resources, infrastructure, cheap labour, skilled manpower and a comprehensive investment facilitation mechanism as also the attractiveness of the fiscal regime, market size and industrial policy.

Foreign Direct Investment Policy is applied uniformly across the country and there is no special dispensation for any particular State or region. Government has put in place a liberal FDI policy and most of the sectors have been placed under the automatic route, except for a small negative list wherein caps have been imposed due to strategic and security considerations. As regards location of investment, the same is

determined by the commercial judgement of the investors, based on the policy, economic and business environment.

The Committee on Reforming Investment Approval and Implementation Procedures has recommended an empowered single window system alongwith re-engineering of the regulatory processes at the State level to facilitate various approvals. The Committee has further recommended certain measures for re-engineering the regulatory processes of the States such as, incentivising the States to catalyse greater investment flows, providing technical assistance, providing assistance under different reform-linked incentive schemes in various sectors, etc. The recommendations of the Committee have been accepted by Government.

Promotion of ISM

†*272. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:
SHRI KAPIL SIBAL:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated any scheme for promoting Indian System of Medicines for eradication of diseases;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the average amount decided to be spent annually in the country for implementation of this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ): (a) to (c) No national programme for the eradication of diseases is being implemented through the Indian Systems of Medicine.

However, the Department of Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy implemented a number of schemes during Ninth Plan to augment educational facilities; research; standardization and quality control of drugs; patient care and awareness generation.

During Tenth Plan, in addition to the continuing schemes, a number of new schemes have been approved for further upgradation of education,

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.